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LOPHOSALEA ANAMALLAYANA

RHYPARIDA NIGRICOLLIS, P. Z. S. 1877, p. 513.

These three species, described by me under the generic name of *Rhyparida*, belong, as subsequent studies have convinced me, to the genus *Syagrus* of Chapuis.

8. Description of a new Genus of Tree-Lizards from the higher Ranges of the Anamallays. By Lieut.-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, C.M.Z.S.

[Received January 12, 1878.]

(Plate XIV.)

LOPHOSALEA, nov. gen.

Gen. Char. No femoral pores, no lateral wings, tympanum naked; crest of the back and anterior portion of the tail very high, the lobes separate; scales of the back and sides large, irregular, imbricate, subequal in size, but mixed with a few small scales, strongly keeled, the tips directed backwards; a few trihedral or spinous scales above the tympanum; a large gular sac; tail of moderate length, very much compressed; all the scales keeled, the lower ones very prominently.

LOPHOSALEA ANAMALLAYANA, sp. nov. (Plate XIV.)

Three large scales between the base of the orbit and the top of the tympanum; the last of which is much raised and subtrihedral; a spine behind the tympanum, and another between it and the commencement of the nuchal crest; crown of head concave; the rostral shield is subvertical and over the first labial only (not horizontal and over the first and second labials as in *Salea*) a few large trihedral scales form a semicircle across the occipital region in front of the nuchal crest; seven or eight upper labials, the last very small; seven lower labials; tympanum large; eye rather small, eyelid large and scaly as in *Salea*; longitudinal series of quadrangular scales on each side of the gular sac, nuchal crest composed of two small and four large scales, the interspace between this and the dorsal crest very small and occupied by three small crest-scales; the dorsal and subcaudal crest is composed of twenty-eight large thin erect somewhat crimped scales one half an inch in length, and extends along more than one half the length of the tail. Head much narrowed in front, somewhat elongate and pointed as in *Cophotis*; the hind leg, if laid forward, only reaches the shoulder; toes with carinated transverse plates below, the third and fourth toes are very long, the fourth being a little the longer; length of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, of tail $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; colour of body fawn with irregular transverse bars of white, edged and intermixed with black, three across the body and eight across the tail, a white band along the labials and from the angle of the mouth to the shoulder; belly white.

Hab. Anamallay Mountains, 6000 feet—a very rare lizard.

This genus is allied to *Salea*, from which it differs in its gular sac ; it has more the aspect of the Ceylonese *Cophotis*, from which, however, it is further removed by its naked tympanum.

9. Descriptions of new Uropeltidæ from Southern India, with Remarks on some previously-described Species.
By Lieut.-Colonel R. H. BEDDOME, C.M.Z.S.

[Received January 12, 1878.]

SILYBURA NIGRA, n. sp.

Snout short, slightly pointed, rostral not nearly separating the nasals ; eye very small, in the front part of the ocular shield, no supraorbital ; scales all in nineteen rows, abdominals 180-185, caudal disk convex, not well defined, scales slightly keeled, subcaudals six to nine pairs, terminal scute of tail bicuspid ; body black, very iridescent, with irregular transverse rows of yellowish-white spots, a yellowish streak commences at the fourth labial and extends along the sides for 1 to 2 inches, sides and belly more or less blotched with broad transverse patches of yellow, the first one or two inches of the belly generally uniform black.

Hab. Pulney Mountains, 4000 ft. elevation.

SILYBURA NITIDA, n. sp.

Snout obtusely pointed ; rostral very small, not nearly separating the nasals ; eye small, in the front part of the ocular shield ; no supraorbital ; fourth upper labial reddish yellow, caudal disk convex, indistinct ; scales three to six ; keeled terminal scute rather large, not laterally compressed, bicuspid, the points side by side, scales in seventeen rows, abdominals 188 to 194. Colour nearly jet-black, but very iridescent ; the belly with very distant large reddish-yellow blotches, the black colour much predominating.

Hab. Anamallays, 4000 to 5000 ft.

SILYBURA PETERSI, n. sp.

Snout obtuse ; rostral very small, not separating the nasals ; tail laterally compressed, caudal disk not defined ; the scales nearly quite smooth or faint traces of keels, the terminal scute shovel-shaped, not bicuspid ; eye very small, in the front part of the ocular shield ; no supraorbital ; abdominals 155 to 158 ; subcaudals ten to twelve pairs ; scales in seventeen rows ; above uniform brown ; sides with indistinct yellowish white spots or narrow transverse bars, which sometimes extend across the belly ; a broad yellowish patch across the vent.

Hab. Anamallays, 4000 ft. Rare ; a small species.

SILYBURA MACULATA, n. sp.

Snout obtuse ; rostral very small, not separating the nasals, which are as large as the frontals ; eye rather large, in the front part of the ocular shield ; no supraorbital ; tail laterally compressed, not well defined ; caudal disk without keels, but a few of the terminal scales a little rugose, terminal scale slightly bicuspid, the points side by